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BOOK REVIEWS

Essays and Studies Presented to William Ridgeway . . . , Disney Professor of Archaeology and Brereton Reader in Classics in the University of Cambridge, Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, on his Sixtieth Birthday, 6 August 1913.
Edited by E. C. Quiggin, M. A., PH.D., Fellow of Gonville and Caius College.
Cambridge: University Press, 1913. Pp. xxv, 656.

Among the pleasant customs which come to us out of the German land is that of commemorating the professor's "feast day," when the loving pupils and admiring friends of some venerated teacher gather with him around a generous table on his natal anniversary, to listen, between courses, to toasts and poetic eulogies in honor of the occasion, and at the close to lay at the feet of the master, each one a chip from his own special research workshop as a contribution to a memorial volume to be published later. Among the most recent and interesting of these is the volume now under consideration.

Professor William Ridgeway was born in Kings county, Ireland, in 1853; educated there and at Trinity College, Dublin, and later at Cambridge; became Professor of Greek in Queen's College, Cork, in 1883, and Professor of Archaeology at Cambridge in 1892, which position he still occupies; besides having filled for various periods the office of University lecturer on Natural Religion, Art, and Irish Archaeology, and served as President of the Royal Anthropological Institute, and of the Anthropological section of the British Association, as well as of four different Cambridge University societies. His numerous published works are of corresponding variety.

The volume comprises fifty papers by as many authors, whose names might serve as the honor roll for anthropology and classical research in Great Britain and Ireland. A fine portrait of Professor Ridgeway faces the title-page, and a very full index at the close facilitates reference. An initial poem by Professor Godley of Oxford, a compatriot of Ridgeway's, is a delicious bit of satire on the vanity of passing theories and equal to our own Autocrat at his best. We forbear to mutilate it by quoting a fragment, as it must be read entire to get the full flavor. Professor Harrower of Aberdeen follows with a eulogy in Greek verse.

I

Confess, ye studious! who with eager zest
 Read, mark, and learn, and sometimes e'en digest,—
 Confess, ye learned, who your hours devote
 To scorning Mommsen and neglecting Grote,—
 Whate'er the bliss, *origines* to trace,
 To guess at Time, and speculate on Place,
 Our rude forefathers, with their narrower view,
 Were less distracted by the Past than you.
 In happy ignorance their days were spent:
 They had no inkling what Pelasgians meant:
 For them, Greek History spread its simple store,
 They knew their Hellas, and they knew no more,—
 The blue Aegean in that age of peace
 Held nought for them but Histories of Greece:
 The mythic hero and the fabled sage
 Were still Athenians of a different age,—
 Minos was Pericles in embryo,
 And Rhadamanthus judged in $\delta\eta\tau\acute{o}$.
 E'en when Max Müller, celebrated man!
 Conceived the Past upon a different plan,
 Divulged the fact,—and pleased the world therewith,—
 That Agamemnon was a Solar Myth,
 And first presented to our mental view
 The glorious certainty that nought was true,—
 E'en then each legend howsoe'er designed
 Was still a figment of the Grecian mind:
 No part of dim antiquity but it
 Was made, or fancied, by Hellenic wit.

II

Where ancient scholars all unskilled to seek
 Knew but the country of the classic Greek,
 That world of Hellas now we see at last
 A transient phase, a moment in the past:
 We view the Grecian in his proper place,
 Heir to the legends of some alien race:
 With eyes to see, with genius to impart,
 Childlike in wonder, half divine in art,
 Clothing with random fancies of his own
 The mighty relics of an age unknown:
 Though but for him the world had ne'er been taught
 How Minos ruled and great Achilles fought,

Yet this great Fact transparently appears—
That (save the trifling accident of years)
We to Antiquity are nearer far
Than Hellas was,—at least, Professors are;—
For as to Crete, whate'er's revealed or hid,
Berlin knows more than Athens ever did.

III

Far from the Greek our modern scholars roam:
They trace the shy Pelasgian to his home:
With names of fear the startled world resounds,
Pre-Hittite pots and post-Minoan mounds:
As Homer's heroes in a mist concealed
Deal blow on blow, while darkness veils the field,
So battle still 'mid prehistoric mists
Ethnologists and Archaeologists,
Where shifting vapours show their endless quest
Glimpses of empires, and conceal the rest.
What mighty deeds are perpetrated there!
Programs and Theses hurtle through the air:
Exploded creeds and doctrines newly slain
Rise from the slaughter and contend again:
Unhoped-for data realms unknown create,
And History's course is altered while you wait:
None wins, none loses in that endless fight,
Where none is wrong, since none can e'er be right.

Perchance some digger in a site forgot
Constructs new nations from a Delian pot,—
Not long he triumphs, ere the vast design
Is dashed to dust by one emended line!
What though the student whom such themes attract
Pines for an ounce of undiluted Fact?
Why ask for more? he sees with pleased surprise
Potential vistas hid from earlier eyes,
And knows as much,—be this his comfort still,
Of Fact unquestioned—as his grandsons will.

IV

'Tis well to find what all acknowledge true:
Yet, *that* once stated, what remains to do?
Grant Truth historic by the world received,
Like Euclid proved, like Holy Writ believed,—

Could sages drop their acrimonious pens
 To sport like children on each others' dens,
 No more each rival's theories destroy,
 Accept *one* doctrine for the tale of Troy,—
 What then remains, when everyone agrees,
 For learned men in Universities?
 Dull were the world, intolerably flat:
 Yet, Heaven be thanked! there's no great fear of that.
 Small fear of that! While wild researchers strive
 How $2 + 2$ may best amount to 5,
 Yet are there those who broadly can survey
 The mightiest movements of a distant day;
 Who trace those nations to their earliest home
 That fought at Ilion and that founded Rome:
 Who, while a lance (or head) remains to break,
 Seek the large issue, and the nobler stake:
 Of tedious pedants though the world be full,
 While RIDGEWAY lives, Research can ne'er be dull!

The scientific papers are classified under the subdivisions of "Classics and Ancient Archaeology," "Medieval Literature and History," and "Anthropology and Comparative Religion," each paper being a concise but new and valuable contribution to the subject under discussion. Among those of wider interest under the first categories may be noted—Conway, *The Structure of the Sixth Book of the Æneid*, an interpretation of the Vergilian concept of the under-world; Gow, *Elpis and Pandora in Hesiod*, reversing the commonly received theory; Harrison, *Sophocles' Ichneutæ*, in which certain Greek vase designs are interpreted as representations of ancient subterranean dwellings; Moulton, *Notes on Iranian Ethnography*, embodying some new ideas of Aryan migration; Macalister, *The Colophon in the Lindisfarne Gospels*, in which he demonstrates the Irish origin of the work and assigns both it and the celebrated *Book of Kells* to the ninth century; Mawer, *The Scandinavian Kingdom of Northumbria*, based on a study of place names; Chadwick, *Some German River-names*, the latest contribution to the disputed question of Celtic versus Teutonic occupancy in ancient Germany; Bergin and Quiggin, two annotated Gaelic Irish historical poems of the fourteenth and thirteenth centuries, respectively.

In the category of anthropology and comparative religion the following papers are of special interest in connection with the problems of prehistoric man in the British islands and the origin and inspiring impulse of the megalithic structures of western Europe, namely, Dawkins,

The Settlement of Britain in the Prehistoric Age; Duckworth, The Problem of the Galley Hill Skeleton, in which he argues against its antiquity; Rivers, The Contact of Peoples; and Smith, The Evolution of the Rock-cut Tomb and the Dolmen, in which the author takes the ground that dolmens and chambered burial mounds wherever found throughout the eastern continent, from the great mound of New Grange even to far Japan, are directly or indirectly traceable to early Egyptian influence. Other notable contributions are Thurston, The Number Seven in Southern India; Joyce, The Weeping God, with some illustrations drawn from primitive America; Frazer, The Serpent and the Tree of Life; Wright, The Mandible of Man from the Morphological and Anthropological Points of View; Myers, The Beginnings of Music.

Professor Tyrrell of Trinity College, Dublin, closes the list with *Versus Eupolidei*, a selection from the Biglow Papers done into Greek.

JAMES MOONEY

Populations Primitives de la Mongolie Orientale. R. Torii et Kimiko Torii.

(Journal of the College of Science, Imperial University of Tokyo, March 29, 1914, Vol. xxxvi, art. 4, pp. 1-100, map, 12 plates, 75 figures.)

The authors, M. and Madame Torii, have made several trips to eastern Mongolia and sojourned there for about two and a half years, studying the life, customs and manners, and physical characteristics of the inhabitants of that region from an anthropological point of view. At the same time they engaged in exploration of the numerous archeological remains of the aborigines known by the name of Tong-Hou, now extinct, or at least transformed; to a description of these people the monograph is chiefly devoted.

In a preliminary chapter the authors quote at length the traditions and legends of the Chinese historians and the present inhabitants of Mongolia, as well as the opinions of modern scholars, from Abel Rémusat, the first scientific explorer of that region, to E. Chavannes and J. Deniker, about the aboriginal Tong-Hou. Their own conclusion is that if the Tong-Hou "were not the forefathers of the present inhabitants, they were certainly their great-uncles, that both were of the same race and origin, with the same physical and moral characteristics."

After a survey of the geographical distribution of the many ruins (fortifications, blockhouses) and stations of the ancient Tong-Hou, the archeological finds made in these are described in detail. They consist of stone and bone implements, pottery, iron scoria, bronzes, jewelry, and glass beads. None of these remains go back of the Neolithic stage of